THE BEST WIG MAKER IN NEW YORK.

ANTI DANDRUFF, ing the dander completely from the head, and a thought of the surface and hair of the head, and a thought of the surface and hair of the head, but leaves a silky appearance to the HAIR.

5, none is genuine unless signed by me in ink.

EDWARD PHALON.

carl KING.

TO THE LOVERS OF FAT

THNEE DOLLAR HATS—SPRING FASHION, 1842—The no t splendid article; ever offered to the public—Elegant Short Nap biolestin at the low price of \$3; also an article at \$2.50, eyu al in durability and lustre to those sold by other Hatters at \$3.

ches as low as 30 to 40 dollars each. Watches and Je welry exchanged or bought. All Watches are warranted to keep good time, or the meney returned. Watches and Clocks repaired in the best manner, and warranted, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the finest workmen in the city. G. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail. 30 Wallst, up stairs.

NO HUMBUG, BUT A FAIR STATEMENT !—I have built a Life Boat on a new plan—competent judge have examined and approved of her. I will build any line of boat to order, of any mydel—Life Boats, "reversed botto." on a law, orotherwise. I have a large assortment on hand. Please call below parchasing shawhere, you can then joine of my work and prices.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The subscriber To Brewers and that valuable property, situated in Auburn and known at Watson and Son's Brewery and Distillery, with and known at Watson and Son's Brewery and fixtures continuing House, outbuildings, machinery and fixtures continuing the state of th

dis 3m\*

GEORGE F LRITCH.

WANTED—A young man from 16 to 17 years old, who can be well recom mended, and who can speak the French and English languages, to go South, as a clerk fin a grocery store. Address to feb 12 1 taw 3w\*

NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS and at the second second to the second leaves to the second respectfully give notice that they do guarantee that all letters received at their office, No. 8 wall street, New York, up to the day previous to the departure of the boat from Boston, the second second leaves to the departure of the boat from Boston, thall be placed in the English mail on board the steamer before she sails, even in case of accident or decention to fix boats on the Sound, unless the delay shall be more than twee ty-four hours over the ordinary running time.

N. B. Meszer, H. & Co. would also give notice to their friends and the public that they do not give the above assurance without power to fulfil the same.

OAL YARD TOLEASE.—The Chinton Leaf Yard, No. COAL YARD TOLEASE.—The Chinton Leaf Yard, No. The silverifier will attend daily at 11 c'clock, A. M. at WILL LIAMS & FERGUSON'S corner of Madison and Jefferson streets.

pound Extract of Horehound. We can only says to such shopkeepers they are an end of the purpose of realizing greater profits from the sale of the spurious exticle. We INFORM THE PUBLIC of this fact, that they are be more cautious in future where they purchase. And when they who have fourchased this spurious candy have returned it, they have refused to refused the money.

fund the money.

A cach package of the genuine Horthound Cand, bears up the printed label in

EAULE SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN FLAG, on which is inscribed the word Pesse, right and left are ty

properties. Visit in the control of the control of

silium at., illium and Willium ate., illium ate., ompson, cor Fulton and Willium ate, and Grause Buildings, cor. of Brord and Chambers at; over No 3 Sixth Avenue.

10 of the State and Grause Buildings, cor. of Brord and Chambers at; over No 3 Sixth Avenue.

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1 Robertson, No. 110 Baltimore at, Baltimore, Md. sarr Duboise & Co. Moulte, Alb.

ALBANY, March 10, 1842. In the Assumery a large number of petitions were received, and referred, mostly on the subject of Capital Punishment, Hawkers and Pedlars, New York and Erie Railroad, and State Prison Labor. The annual report of the New York Dispensary, was received and ordered printed

The Report of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad was received and ordered printed. Mr. FULLER, by unanimous consent, offered a re-

solut on, calling upon the Secretary of State, to re-port to the House the doings of the State, and various county Agricultural Societies, which was

Mr O'SULLIVAN asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution providing for the holding of afternoon sessions to go on the general order. It was objected to.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill in relation to the Public Print-

relation to the character of the present State Printer. It might be as pure as the driven snow for aught he knew. The gentleman from Essex had made some remarks on this bill, which was so entirely at variance with the language generally used by him, that he felt pained and surprised, particularly the charges he had made against the political party to which he (Mr. J.) had belonged, with an early, constant and devoted attachment. It was unnecessary to remind the House of the character of the remarks that fell from the gentleman; such as, the course of the majority was tending directly to repudiation, a sort of pocket picking. He (Mr. S.) asserted that the bill bore on its face evidence of fraud and false pretences, and said that the! Secretary of State, in order to carry out the provisions of this bill, might be obliged to take the documents in a go-cart, and peddle them about the country. One remark of the gentleman deserved correction; he alledge that the Governor would veto this bill. He could not believe the gentleman spoke by authority in this matter. He could not believe that the Exe-

ledge that the Governor would veto this bill. He could not believe the gentleman spoke by authority in this matter. He could not believe that the Executive had counselled with his political frieads in regard to vetoing this measure. He could not believe that the Governor in the face of the Coustitution and laws, would volunteer to advance a threat of a veto on a bill which was still pending, before it became a law. It looked, however, as if it had happened—and as if they did exist a determination to veto it nomatter in what shape it might come.—That there was a determination to keep his ears closed to all arguments advanced in its favor; but he koped such would not be the case. The Executive should keep aloof from all party influence. And when the bill was presented for his signature, he should act with a single eye to the duties the constitution imposed on him. The gentleman from Essex had taken occasion to remark, as evidence, that the bill bore marks of fraud on its face; that it proposed to reduce the prices 10 per cent. He believed that the chairman of the committee, introducing this bill, was sincere, and that he was governed solely by the consideration of economy. He (Mr. J.) would be willing to agree with the gentleman from Albuny that five per cent was a sufficient, reduction. It was asked, as another evidence of the false pretences of this law, why was not this reduction made some ten years age. If this was then desirable, it is now, and all he would ask from the gentleman from Essex was consistency, and when the reform was at last last brought ferward, not to complain of want of sincerity. He (Mr. J.) had looked over this bill with attention, but he must say that he cannot find that it proposes to remove the State Printer. The only difference, the only change is, that the legislature shall not be obliged to retain him for four years.—The law of 1840 provided that the State Printer. Again, he did entertain the fears of the gentlemen from Albany and Essex. in relation to the inconvenience that would re

ing of the Canal Department, and Session Laws, could as well be executed elsewhere as here. And if it was removed, there were printers and editors in his own city, whom he would like to have share in it. Mr. J. then proceeded to eulogise the democratic newspapers of the city of New York in general, and alluded to the obstacles they had thrown in their path, and remarked that even the strong arm of the Court of Chancery wielded against them. Mr. J. argued that the legislature had a full right to annul the contract, and that the printer had no right to claim the damages, and rambled off into a discussion of matters and things in general, and accidents and accidental majorities in particular. He remarked alsa, that a contract had existed with the old State Printer, and that when he was removed, it was an interference with it, and yet he had heard of no claims for damages on that score.

Mr. Strang thought that his friend from New York who had just taken his seat, was in error in supposing that the effect of the passage of this bill would not be to remove the State Printer. The present incumbent holds his office by virtue of the law proposed to be repealed. The right of the legislature to repeal the law of 1840 was placed beyond question; indeed the power of repeal was reserved in the bill itself, and if it were not so, it would still be in the power of the legislature to repeal it. It was so clear, independent of the reservation contained in the act, that no one pretended to take different ground. The friends of the law of 1840, however, contend that the contract made under it cannot be repealed by the legislature, and not withstanding the law might be repealed, still the contract would be inoperative. Another part of the bill however, would be coperative. Another part of the bill however, would be coperative. Another part of the bill however, would be coperative. Another part of the bill however, would be coperative. Another part of the bill however, would be coperative. Another part of the right to appoint a Sta

Mr Smith replied, arguing against the right of annulling the contract—charging it as repudiation, &c. &c.

Mr. Swackhamer thought there had been too much sensitiveness manifested in this discussion for the character of the State Printer. As regards his personal character he had nothing to say; but as for his political one, it was of the blackest hue. He was the leader of the federal tipe laying party, and as such he ought to be removed; and his conscience checked him for having suffered him to remain so long undisturbed. He would inform gentlemen that there was more ways to kill a dog than by choking him to death with butter. The State Printer had made a good deal of money by, he would not say an evasion of the law, but by an unjust availment of the terms of his contract. We had been told that the printing had been well done. The documents certainly looked very pretty, but there was too much white paper about pages which contained nothing but the words Document I or 2, as the case might be. For this the printer was paid at the same rate as if they had been closely printed. He believed there could be no doubt as to the constitutionality or right of the Legislature to annul this contract, and argued to show this.

Mr. Johnson, of Chataque, replied, but his arguments were to the same purport as those of the rest of his whig friends.

Mr. Simmons rose to disavow an intention of having intimated, as many seemed to imagine, the fact that this bill would be vetoed by the Governor. In the Senate the business has been mainly of a private and local character.

The Canal Board made several appointments of collectors yesterday, among which was that of David J Chathield, of the only of New York. Your city has not been much thought of in the making of these appointments, and it was only through the most strenuous exertions that Br. Chatfield obtained his.

The weather continues most beautiful and spring like, and businers begins to look up. The canals will not open till very late, as the recent floods have done a vest deal o

The British Tory Press on the Prospect of War between England and the United States.

James Gosdon Bennett, Fsq.:—

There has been so much slander and abuse heaped on this country by various journals in Great Britain and Canada, and by a few too, which have a respectable standing, that I have ceased to wonder at their splees, their impertinence, and impudence To my astonishment Blackwood has recently joined the yelping curs, and growls and barks too, though not so coarse and vulgar as some other, equally guilty in misrepresentation, unfairness, and slander.

Obstacles will be thrown in his way, if he intend and have power to settle all past and present abuses and difficulties honorably and honestly.

In the interum I hope, and would suggest to all editors, the propriety of abstaining frem publishing all biustering, sneering, or slander of their own composition, or retailing the gall and wormwood of others; at least until this promised mission is ended, either for good or ill. Then these deughty champions can again let loose their billingsgate guns, and have a way till they are tired, as they seem to live on such trash.

I hope Brackwood will find better themes for his premark to the propriety of abstaining frem publishing all biustering, sneering, or slander of their own composition, or retailing the gall and wormwood of others; at least until this promised mission is ended, either for good or ill. Then these deughty champions can again let loose their billingsgate guns, and have a way till they are tired, as they seem to live on such trash.

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I will notice some of Professor Wilson's misrepresentations and slanders. Blackwood says, Every rational man in America must have fell the seizure of McLeod was an act of injustice."

This is false, for I know a great many as rationa as Blackwood, who justified the seizure (not be cause McLeod was guilty, for that was to be tried) but on the right of the State of New York to try and punish murder committed on its soil. What is the decision of our own Judges, but a justification of the seizure. Were they irrational ? Professor Wilson would do well to under tand the nature and operations of our National and State Constitutions applies international laws to us, as it is applied beween monarchical governments. He and most other writers cannot rid themselves of the impression that we are under, and ought to be governed by British laws; they seem to forget that we have thrown off the kingly and queenly yoke—that we are a nation—(a powerful one t ,Republic, not a monarchy)-that we have our own laws, and that we have the ability, and will enforce them in our own way, without consulting mother Britain or any own way, without counting more representations of any one else, and careless whether they are pleased or not, so long as we please ourselves. We ask no favors, and will submit to no distation or aggression.

Blackwood may also lay the flattering unction to

favors, and will submit to no distation or aggression.

Blackwood may also lay the flattering unction to his soul, that he and his tory coadjutors have got all the common sense there is in the world, but some of us poor, ignorant, despised republicans, do not succumb to the giant of literature in "Auld Reckie," or any where clee, for it so happens that common sense is not acquired, it is one of nature's gifts, and many thanks to her, she has not been se niggardly as to confine her gifts to the "fast anchored lale" We can show some of it on this continent, that might even autonish Professor Wilson, were he to condescend to pay us a virit.

Blackwood sgain says, "But, while we confess that an American war would do serious injury to England, we can have no hesitation in saying that it would ruin the present Republic of the United States. A shore 1500 miles cannot be defended by either fleets or fortresses; even if America had either, a thinly peopled country must be easily invaded, if not easily overrun."

I agree with Blackwood, that war would do serious injury to Britain, but cannot admit "that it would ruin the United States." That it would do serious injury to both, few rational men will question, and it might ruin Britain. He might, however, have extended our shore to 3000 miles, and then been within bounds. I admit that it cannot be defended at all points by fleets or fortresses. I also admit that at many points our shores might be easily overrun, but I will not admit that the invaders could conquer it and hold it. If Britain could not do it in 1812, 13 and 14, when our population was not more than one half it is now, how then can she expect to be more successful now? I am aware that the mode of warfare is much altered since that time, and that, with the steam vessels new in use, an invasion might be more easily effected, and the country overrun to some extent, but I guessas how they would find it as (or more) difficult to keep their footing on our soll that they did during the send enough to over un a potte

Eastern Boundary, the Rocky Mountains questions, &c.

Blackwood would evince some consistency if he would look at the rabble in his own country before he sneers at the rabble in Maine, who are good, honest, substantial farmers, not paupers, and actually starving, (which I much regret) as thousands of his own countrymen are at this moment. The charge of blustering, too, by own newspaper editors, comes with ill-grace from him. Let him stop the blustering of the London Times, the Liverpool Mail, the Montreal Heraid, and other tory prints, which have ejected their bile and venom against us.

which have ejected their bile and venom against us.

Blackwood shows great ignorance of the American character in comparing the effects the blowing down of the walls of "Acre" had with the Musselmen, with the effect the destruction of New York would have on us. Even if the British could (which I doubt) destroy New York, and every other seaport in the United States, she would find that the war was not ended, or the enmity of our people subdued. We would retreat and rally again, and harrass and gore Johnny, that he would be glad to clear out with a bloody nose, as he had to do in the war of the revolution.

Should a war become the only alternative, which I hope will not be the case, and Sir Charles Napier come out here at the head of an expedition to batter down our cities, I hope Professor Wilson will come out as his aide de-camp. I opine they will find "Jonathan" (not only) "an active fellew," and a talkative fellow, but a very stubborn fellow, and a very different kind of a fellow, and made of very different stuff than either the Mahomedans or Chinese, or any other enemy that Napier has encountered We can fight when it is necessary as well as talk.

The allusions to the seizure, the imprisoning, and the threatening to hang McLeod, and still "there

the interest or principle on money or credit loaned to the United States Bank, &c.

I do not think there is any necessity for going to war, if the British government will stop their aggressions, and make reparation for those they have committed. I believe our government and people are willing to meet them in a liberal spirit, and bury the hatchet, and smoke the calumet of peace with them whenever they will meet us on friendly and equal terms.

The recent news of the appointment of Lord Ashburton, as a special ambassador to this country, is rather indicative of a desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, and I hope his mission will be a successful one in settling all the difficulties that exist between us. But I have my misgivings: I doubt their sincerity. I am suspicious the government, and no doubt my Lord Ashburton, are more anxious to secure the payment of the money, we have very feelishly borrowed from England, than to ettle the national difficulties. Their interference with us on the subject of lavery, is one of many reasons why I doubt her sincerity. Still I am willing to wait and see what Lord Ashburton will do, and hope no

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. GOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Richard P V Varick, New York, do be declared bankrupt April 9; Jeremiah Gurney, do; Goo J Pultz, Rhinebeck, do; Goo S Hewlett, Rockaway, do; John A Lane,
Jefferson Valley, do; Samuel I. Newman, West Farms,
do; Lewis N Nash, Jr. New York, do; Josiah B Hoyt,
Brooklyn, April 16; Asa Page, do, 9:h; John B Taylor,
New York, de: Archer Martine, Greenburg, do; Epenetus Wheeler, New York, 11th; Arthur Wyatt Jee, New
York, May 31; Wm N Greggs, do, April 11; Edmund B
Smith, Smithtown, 11th, Jasper A Hoisington, N. York,
18th; Daniel C Miller, Brooklyn, 11th; Alanson H Chase
New York, 11th; Daniel Lyon Thorp, do, 18th; John Baker, Jr. do, 11th.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Richard Hawks, Norwich, to be declared bankrupt April II; Thomas M Pendergast, Barcelona, 2th; Benjamin Merrill, Junius, do; Wm G Fry, Albany, March 31; Russell Packard, do; Jhn Fripp, do, April 2; Warn Philip, German Fiatts, 6th; Edward M Courtright, Albany, 2d; Daniel Robbins, Union, 16th; Harvey Barker, Ousco, 2d; Benjamin C Gooper, Salina, do; Myron Raud, Onondaga, do; Joan V Shaver, Liele, 12th; George Mac Dole, do; Joseph Lewis, Little Falls, 6th; Norman Kumball, Monawk, 12th; Simoon Lasee, Albany, 4th; Wm R Hull, Fortland, do; Benjamin W Powers, Fredonis, do; Exra Buss, do; Seth J Genung, Auburn, 4th; George Nichola, West Troy, do; Richard Mattoon, do; David L Tillotson, do; Obadiah Johnson, Scriba, 9th; Don Alonzo Parker, do; Eugene Vanderwerter, Newsted, 4th; Volney Randall, Buffalo, do; James H Gallaher, Penn Yan, 9th; Cearles G Austin, Bunghampton, do; Lyman Tanner, Northampton, 7th; Daniel Ling, Buffalo, 1ltth; Lyman Ackermon, Brownville, do; Jesse Shaffer, Lockport, 12th; Henry F Smith, do, 6th; Calvin Wulson, Wilson, 11th; Wm H Clark, Varick, 8th; Lowis S Horton, Newfield, 7th; Albert Pickering, Homer, do; Joseph B Cheesman, Auburn, 4th; Robert W Nolton, Syracuse, 2d; Isaa, Stow, Union, April 23; Charles C Allen, Chalteaugay, 13th; Kuowlez Reynolds, Victor, 5th; Albert Ball, do, 9th; Hecklinh Mwells, Attica, 5th; Charles Woodruf, do; Justin Alvord, do; Jonah A Holcomb, Orangeville, do; Emstelm, Atton, 10th; Robert W Nolton, Syracuse, 2d; Isaa, Stow, Union, April 23; Charles C Allen, Charles G Mailett, do; George H Planer, do; Richarles Woodruf, do; Justin Alvord, do; Jonah A Holcomb, Orangeville, do; Emstelman, Elmira, 11th; Leonard Wilson, Pomfret, 4th; Robert Wilson, Westendo, 9th; James B Feirman, Elmira, 11th; Leonard Wilson, Pomfret, 4th; Nosdiah Kellogg, Skaneateles, 2d; Louisa Sheer, Auburn, 9th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amasa Bullard, New Bedford; Elisha S Boyden, Belingham; Elijah C Bebook, Weles; Orlow Burt, Sandisford; David Baker, Leyden; Thomas L Colford, Salem; Caleb Caspin, Springfield; Ezekiel Hoyt, Cambridge; Henry F Hall, Hichmond; Abner Hitchcock, W Stockbridge; Nathaniel T Johnson, Deerfield; Edward A Johnson, Lyrns; Frederic Lecain, Boston; Augustine B Loop, Great Barrington; Portius Moore, Chester; N H Moulton, Boston; Davin Pallips, Fitchburg; Charles L Pratt, West Boylsten; Holman Page, Roxbury; Thomas Smith, Boston; Wm Stevens, Richmond; Homer Sawtell, Worcester; John Sickney, Salem; Farley Simpson, Southbridge; Henry Skerry, Lynn; Etias B Thayer, Boston; Daniel H Vining, Weymouth; John L Woods, Boston; Benjamin Williams, Mendon; Wm Worcester, Webster; Ziba Williams, Cambridge.

MAIN E.

To show eause at Fertland April 5—Newport, Andw McMullen; Lee, Abial Cushman; Bangor, John R Greenough, Ivory Goodwin, Jonathan Young, B Nourse, Jacob Garland, Ebenezer French, George S French, Ira D Glover, Hiram Bradbury, Rufus Z Hardy; New Gioucester, Amory Leach; China, Jeremiah D Ettes, Edward Breck, George Ricker; Addison, Geo Hathaway; Buckfield, Henry H Hatchinson, Jr.; Houlton, Wm H Gipsen; Wiscasset, Thos Brintail, Benj Bagley, Jr; Newcastle, Bartlett Shelden; Bath, Thomas F Donnell; Waterford, Oliver Hale, Jr.; Gardiner, George Shaw, J W Lunt; E A Hussey, G Nash; Acton, Simon B Brackett; Cape Elizabeth, Enoch Dyer; Portland, F Gershom.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

John McNell, Richmond, March 30; Henry Aistrop,
Patrick county; John B McNeale, Jesse L Burrows, J L
Shackford, James L Burrows, Culpepper county; S T
Taylor, Fauquier county, April 9; Warner W Clivier,
Petersburg, April 7.

GEORGIA. James A Fawn, Savannsh, March 25; Edward Wimberly, do, April 1; Jemes V Jones, do, 6th; James L Saulsbury, Macon, 18th.

George C Moon, James G Crane, March 19; Morris M Williams, 23d; John Ballard, 25th—all of Detroit. SOUTH CAROLINA. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Joseph W Fitch, Charleston, March 25; Ebenezet H
Rodgers, do, 28th; Goo W Cramer, Wm Severns, do, 28;
Wm M Alexander, Greenville Dist. 29th.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

Special Sessions.

Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Balis and Lee.
John W. Smith was tried for stealing a work, bag
from Mrs. Henrietts Variek Found guilty, and
sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Webster was found guilty of unmercifully
beating ber little daughter, only three years old, and
sent up for three months.

Maria Yeo, a little girl, was found guilty of stealing three gold rines from Margaret Ann Wherkamp,
and sent to the House of Refuge.

James Kennessy was found guilty of beating his
wife Mary, and refusing to support her, and sent to
the Penitentiary for six months.

John McIntyre was found guilty of stealing two
decanters from George Gardner, and sent up for
three months.

decanters from George Gardner, and sent up for three months.

Peter Smith, was found guilty of stealing three dollars in silver coin from George W. Bogart, and sent up for six months.

John Brown was found guilty of assaulting and beating Peter Dyson, and remanded back to prison for twenty days.

Eliza Dignan was tried for an assault and battery on Bridget Kief, in consequence of Bridget having married Eliza's husband, but judgment suspended, and she was discharged, on promise not again to molest Mrs Eliza.

Jane Coulin, charged with a petit larceny, and Jam's Murray with an assault and battery, were vischarged, no witnesses appearing against them, and tha Court acjourned to Tuesdny pext, at 9 o'clock.

U. S. Circuit Court. Before Judge Betts.

Before Judge Betts.

Sentence Day.

March 11.—Peter Durgan, Charles A. Leighton, and John Smith, the young men who were carried of an attempt to make a revolt on board the whaleship Herald, were first ordered to stand up The Court then addressed them, spoke of the severe penalty provided by law against seamen for discobedience of orders and refusal to do duty, and sentenced Durgan and Leighton to one years imprisonment at hard labor. Smith (who is a very young man, and had been recommended to mercy by the Jury) was allowed to address the Court, in which he stated his willingaess to obey the laws and faithfully perform his duty. His parents are poor, and he expects to make a living by following the sea. He regretted refusing to do duty on board the Herald, but had been influenced to such disobedience by some of the crew. He was sentenced to two mouths imprisonment.

Patrick C. Martin, one of the late owners of the brig Cicero, who had been sent home in the Dolphin, and has been convicted of stabbing the captain, was then ordered to rise. The Court told him that he had been convicted under the law which rendered him liable to punishm int not exceeding a fine of \$3000 and imprisonment in the States Prison for three years.

Martin asked permission to say a few words to

for three years.

Martin asked permission to say a few words to the Court, which was granted, and he made a most powerful and impressive appeal. He stated that he had heen convicted not because he was guilty of the charge, for he declared before. God that he was not so, but by the machinations of an enemy, and that enemy no other than his own byother-in law, the extent of whose enmity he was not sware of till he went out with him in the Cicero this voyage [the brother-in-law was supercargo.] But he is now, I understand, said Martin, on a sick bed, and perhaps ere this gone before that tribunal "who searcheth the heartgand trieth the reins." He came home and told my wife that I was a villain, and said to his own wife (my sister) that he had got "the flower of the family where he wanted to have him, and that he would take her to the west and cut her throat."—I can prove this, your honer, by my aged father, who now stands beside me, and by other witnesses. Your honer said truly in your charge to the Jury, that my conduct, if it had been such as the evidence pourtrayed, appeared to be mysterious. It would indeed have been so; I was part owner of that vessel, and my interest and my inclinations prompted a different course from what has been attributed to me. But the evidence was not correct. Some of the witnesses were too ignorant to know the nature of their oathe, and money did the rest. As to mpself, your honor, I would care not, as to any punishn eat that might be inflicted. True, I have suffered every thing but death for five months in the dungeens at Carthagens, a city closely invested by sea and land, where I saw many poor wretches die around me—true I have suffered mancles and chains, and stand here under the machinains of my enemy, a convicted felon—but I bear all this—I could bear imprisonment, aye, even for life, did the Court see fit to impose it; but I think of those who are dear to me—I think of my poor wrife and my two children, who but for the kindees of my father—(for they have sold my property and l

Several names are attached, testifying to the high standing and integrity of Mr. Martin.

The following letter was addressed to the Court in his behalf:

THE HON JUDGE BETTS.

DEAR SIR,

The father of Martin, who was found guilty in your Court, a few days ago, has importuned me for these lines to you. The poor man feels all the anguish of a fond father for a son, who is not, in his opiniou, as criminal as the evidence against him would make him. He also states that there are many circumstances to induce him to believe that his son-in law has had a great share in bringing his son, through jealousy, into his present predicament.

pringing his son, through jealousy, into his present predicament.

All his tope is in your chemency, which I humbly beg, will be extended to him, as far as is consistent with your own sense of duty. This old man has been represented to me as a truly honest man. Without education, by good conduct and sheer industry, he has succeeded far beyond those of his own class, in realizing a considerable property, which he has lost by reverse of fortune. Should the son receive that punishment which the law would warrant you in inflicting, I believe it would be fatal to him.

With great steem, I have the honor to be, dear sir,

FROM BERMUDA.—We have received from the Bermuda Royal Gazette of March 1st. The steamship Thames, Lieut. Har,e, of the royal navy, commander, arrived at Bermuda on the 23d of February, in ninety-four hours from Nassau. After exchanging the mails she proceeded for England via Fayal; she had only sixteen passengers.

The Thames waited at Nassau six days for the Jamaica mail, and finally had to leave without it

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO -The bark Ohio. LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO—The bark Ohio, Captain John Reynegom, arrived at this port yesterday from Montevideo, having sailed the 18th January, bringing advices twenty days later from that port We have been favored with the use of late files of papers received by Mr. Martin, of the Exchange. The dates are up to the 14th January. They contain nothing specially important.

Seme accounts are given of the mancavrings of Captains Brown and Coe, since the late action. The Montevideo paper of Dec. 31st, says:—Gen. Brown entered the port of Buenos Ayres, bringing in the Belgrano, much injured, particularly in the stern. It is said that he landed twenty or more wounded men, and that he had nipe killed."

The markets for all descriptions of American produce were dull. Flour would not neit over 56 per barrel. The Ohie has brought no hides.—Philaddphia Inquarer, March 11.

Stoop or Was Geannes.—A letter from an office.

Shoop or War Grampus.—A letter from an officer on board the United States schooner Grampus, hence 14th alt, states that she took the gale the 16th, which continued with great violence for nearly three days, the deck nost of the time so flooded, that the port holes barely afforded a sufficient outlet for the water; threw overboard the two bow guns, lost stern boar, and had the quarter boat stove, &c.—Boston Transcript, March 10.

City Intelligence.

Mone Forcentes - On Thursday Mr. Jacob Mack, of No. 290 Grand street, in payment for some goods purchased at auction, gave his check for the city, where he had kepr an account for a length of time. On presentation of the check the auctioneer was informed that Mr. Mack's account had been overdrawn, and, therefore, the check could not be paid. It was returned, and upon an examination of as bank book he found that six forged checks to the a nount of \$1400 combined, had been paid by the bank. Certain circumstances induced him to suspect a young man named Lewis Helleman, who had formerly been in his employ as clerk, and who when discharged a few months since, represented himself as penniless. It was ascertained that he had recently opened a lace store at 1102 William street, n company with another young man named Frederick Loewenstein. Officers Sweet and Cockefair were selected to "do up" the business, and they very judiciously arrested Loewenstein first, who stated that he met Helleman at Pinteaux's Hotel, in the early part of January last, and during a conversation, H. proposed a partnership to conduct the dry goods and lace business, which was declared by L. on account of a want of funds. Helleman then told him he would supply funds, and accordingly they commenced business with \$1100, which was put in by him. The money was principally in notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. These circumstances. combined, induced the arrest of Helleman, who has been committed to prison, as his hand writing in the forged checks has been fully identified by both Mr. Mack and Loew enstein. THE LATE STABBING CASE. - The recent stabbing

case in which VALENTINE MOTT JR. was the active participant, and a negro named Dixon, the unfortunate sufferer, has, we understand, been settled by the payment of \$500 hush money. We shall en-quire into this case most minutely, and if the above rumor is found to be correct, let the public know all the particulars, and the price of using a sword cane in open day in the public streets. The name of CALVIN Morr was given as the person arrested.

of CALVIN MOTE was given as the person arrested. It should have been Valentine.

The Result of Crime—A woman named Mary Brown alias Riley, was committed to the city prison on Thursday, charged with committing an agravated assault and battery on a little girl named Mary Ann Webster, who had refused to steal some articles she had been persuaded to take unlawfully. Yesterday morning, Brown was attacked with delirium tremens, and died in a few hours. Such is the result of crime.

the result of crime.

Riot.—George W. Alsyne and Edward S. Parcells, were arrested for creating a riot and mob at the porter house of Arthur Harrison, at the corner of Division and Orchard streets, about eight o'clock on Thursday evening. Alstyne went into Harrison's premises, leaving a number of his confederates outside, and behaved himself in a very disorderly manner—picked a quarrel with the landlord, and struck him several severe blows; on his son, James G. Harrison, interfering in his behalf, Parcells entered from the street and struck him repeatedly. Alstyne then kicked in the window and totally destroyed the glass and frame work. They were each held to bail in the sum of \$300 to answer, which they procured, and were liberated.

COAT AND MIMATURE.—Owner is wanted at the

Coar and Miniature.—Owner is wanted at the lower police office for a brown coat, with a velvet collar, blue plaid facing. Also, for a gentleman's miniature, set in gold, with hair in the back, complexion light, hair light and black safety chain. Apply to officers Clarke and McGrath.

Death From Neglect.—The Coroner on Thursday afternoon held an inquest at the corner of 37th street and 9th avenue, on the body of Charles Henry Peterson, five weeks old, the child of a very intemperate mother, named Elizaberh Peterson, who from her dissolute way of living, totally neglected her infant, and it sled on Thursday morning. Verdict, died of neglect and want of medical attendance.

An owner is wanted at the police office for a As owser is wanted at the police office for a ship carpenter's broad axe, taken from a supposed thief.

City Paison.—There are only 119 prisoners in the city prison at present, 74 white males; 20 white fe-males; 17 black males; 8 black females.

General Seastons.

Before the Recorder, Judges Noah and Lynch, and Aldermen Balis and Lee.

March II.—Sentences.—Charlotte Carter, a black woman, previously coavieted of keeping a disorderly bouse in Orange street, the resort of prosting a bath black and white was sentenced to

intes, &c., both black and white, was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of one year.

William Hoskins, convicted of a petit larceny, was sentenced to be confined in the City Prison for the term of ten days,

William Humphreys, convicted of an assault and battery on Willard Gladding, was brought into Court for sentence, but judgment was suspended, and he was set at liberty.

Matthew Henry, also convicted of an assault and battery, not appearing to receive sentence, his bail was ordered forfeited.

Trial for Grand Larceny—John S. Pittman and James Higgins were then put on their trial, indicted for a grand larceny, in having on the evening of the 15th of February last, stolen a show case containing a number of prize boots and ladies' shees, worth \$52.75, from the front of the store of Paul Neutzel, No. 252 Broadway, his property. The case and its contents were found in the pessession of the prisoners, in a house near by. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were remanded for sentence at a future day.

Another Case of Grand Larceny.—John Carr alias James Jones, was next tried for a grand larceny, in stealing three silk dresses, a cloth cloak, and a calico dress, worth in all \$51, the property of Mrs. Catharine Reed, corner of Walker and Centre streets, on the 28th of last month. The prisoner was detected in the act of coming out of the premises with the stolen articles and arrested, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court deferred sentence.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—James McGarri-

was detected in the act of coming out of the premises with the stolen articles and arreated, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court deferred sentence.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—James McGarrigal was next tried for an assault and battery on Margaret Brown, of 70 James street, committed on the 26th of January last, seizing her by the thoat, striking her with his fists, and throwing her on the ground. The complainant at the time occupied the premises No. 12 Roesevelt street, which the mother of the prosecutrix rented of the accused, and a dispute arese about eight cents, when he not only assaulted her, but also pushed and strack her mother and a younger sister. The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

Grand Larceny.—Ellen Brown, a black woman, was next tried for a grand larceny, in having, oh the 16th of February last, stolen from Carlos Rabadan, of No. 5 Read street, two cloth cloaks, worth 860. The prisoner was arrested by officer Tappan, and one of the cloaks recovered from the pawnbroker's establishment of Jackson, in Greenwich street, and the other from Silver's, in Chapel street, where the prisoner had pledged them for a mere trifle. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced her to be confined in the State Prison for the term of two years.

Another Grand Larceny.—Louis Gaunis, was also tried for a grand larceny, in stealing a hand piano, worth 336, on the 4th of this menth from the premises of John Lataura, of No. 5 Goerck street. The prisoner was arrested by Wm. H. Stephens, and the piano recovered from a house in Beaver street, near New street. There was no evidence brought to bear, that the act of the prisoner was felonious, and the jary, under the charge of Judge Lynck, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Admitted to Practice —On motion of Theron Rudd, Eq., Isaac R. Wilson was admitted as an attorney and compacilor of this Court.

The Court then adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

Mar.11 - Several men on beard ship St. Mark, were arrested yesterday for endeavoring to create a revolt on the high seas. Officers were dispatched to Staten Island to take possession of nine men brought home in irone on beard the ship Chicora, from Liverpool, for a revolt on board that vessel.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts

Mar. II — But S cases of bankruptcy were acted upon to day. The petition of J. Bradley stands over and objections have been offered to that of C. M. Geddings.

The Court stated that it was not yet prepared to decide on the motions relative to amendments and wearing apparel, but would do so this day. Amendments to schedules would probably be allowed.